

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1798.

[Vol. VI.—No. 811

VENUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets) **A VARIETY OF WET & DRY GOODS.** Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.
April 5th, 1798.

Thompson & Veitch.
HAVE just received per the ship Suffolk, from London, and will offer for sale in a few days, a general assortment of **DRY GOODS;**

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superfine cloth and callimere
Irish lins and dowlas
Lancashire and Irish sheeting
Sirelets
Headen rolls and Oznaburgs
Printed Goods, Mullins, Dimities, Hosiery, Silks, Satins, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
Also on hand
Pipes in boxes and Earthenware in crates.
N. B. They daily expect to receive by the Atalanta from Liverpool, a general assortment of **HARDWARE.**

June 19.
Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED
In the Ship Suffolk, Captain Bridgman, from London, **A VARIETY OF Seasonable Goods,** which they offer for sale at the usual credit to particular customers
June 19.

Polkenhorn and Andrew,
HAVE RECEIVED,
BY THE SUFFOLK FROM LONDON,
Their Spring assortment of **GOODS;**
VIZ.
SADDLES of every descriptions, Horse nets, Horse and Pocket Pistols, Boots and Shoes, Plated, Imperial, and Brass Chariot and Gigg Harness, Whips and Canes, &c. &c.
June 19.

Notice is hereby given,
A Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a part of the county of Fairfax may be added to the county of Loudoun.

NOTICE.

AS business will call me out of the state soon, for some months, I wish to settle all my accounts previous to my departure.
VINCENT GRAY.
June 10. 3W

FOUNDATION STONE
FOR SALE.
Deliverable in Alexandria, City of Washington, or George town, by
JOHN TEMPLEMAN.
June 19.

THE Fairfax Court-house Commissioners, have fixed on Thursday, the 28th instant, for letting out the erection of the necessary **PUBLIC BUILDINGS,** to the lowest bidder. As they have adopted the plan exhibited by Mr. Wren. Those workmen, who mean to attend, at Mr. Earp's Store, may have a fight of the plan, and the manner in which the work is to be finished, by application at the Clerk's office.
CHARLES LITTLE,
D. STUART,
W. PAYNE,
J. WREN,
G. MINOR.
N. B. Bond, with approved security, will be required from the undertaker.
June 19.

I will rent the house which I now occupy for the remaining time which I am entitled to hold it. Its situation is pleasant, and the rent moderate.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
May 24.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per the ship Suffolk from London, and for sale at his Store on Fairfax street, British Oznaburgs
Checks and bed ticks
Sheetings
Glass ware and window glass
Sackings
Pins
Sail Cloth
Spades, shovels, and
Calicoes
Nails
Hosiery, silk, cotton, and thread
450 doz best London
Superfine cloth and
Porter, in casks of
callimere
6 dozen.
He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his assortment per the Atalanta from Liverpool.

JAMES WILSON.

June 19.
JACOB HOFFMAN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **SPRING GOODS,**
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Cloaths
Book Mullin
Callimere
Jaconet do.
Irish Linens
Tamboured do.
Chinizes & Calicoes
Russia Sheetings
White Rolls
Ravens Duck
Russia Drilling

ALSO,
A Case of Ladies' Hats,
With Feathers, and all kinds of Trimmings, for the late fashion.

June 14.
SPRING FASHIONS
ANN GRAY,
MILLINER, FROM BALTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES of Alexandria and its vicinity, that she has just received from London, an assortment of **HATS, CAPS, and BONNETS,** of the latest fashion, together with every article in her line, necessary to complete all orders with which she may be honored.
Alexandria, June 14.

THOMAS MAGRUDER,
KING-STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT **German & British Oznaburg** Which he offers for sale, on very good terms, by the piece, for cash or notes at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO, A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF FASHIONABLE **Fancy Goods,**
And by the ROBERT, Captain Cochran, daily expected, he will receive a large and elegant supply of **MUSLINS,** directly from the Manufactory, all which he will sell very low.
June 14.

FRESH TEAS.
Just received, and for sale by the subscriber, at the corner of King and Fairfax Streets, VIZ.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong, by the chest.

ALSO,
2000lbs Green Coffee,
Sugar in barrels,
Ground Ginger,
Twelve barrels Whiskey,
Four boxes Dixon's Mustard,
One bale Cassia,
which will be sold for cash at the most reduced prices, or bartered for Flour at the cash price.
COATS RIDGWAY.
June 14.

AMOS ALLISON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
IN ADDITION TO THEIR LATE SUPPLY, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF **LADIES' HATS** OF THE LATEST LONDON FASHION.
Do. Gentlemen's Fashionable ditto
Muffins assorted, tamboured, spring'd, &c.
An assortment of India Mullins, German Linens, Dowlas, &c.
Irish Linens by the piece,
A few faggots Crowley Steel.
June 9.

I have for sale, a quantity of the following articles, Madeira, Port, Lisbon, and Tere. riffe Wines, French Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, fresh Teas, Coffee, Fig blue, Window Glass, and a few casks of flooring boards, all of which I will sell low for cash.
BRYAN HAMPSON.
June 12.

JAMES KENNEDY

DRUGGIST,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Ship Suffolk, from LONDON, a general assortment of **Drugs, Patent Medicines,** Perfumes, Surgeon's Instruments, Shop furniture, assorted Vials, Spices, Dye Stuffs and Paints.
THE FOLLOWING ARE PART OF HIS ASSORTMENT, VIZ.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Gowle's Lotion for the teeth & gums
Milk of Roses
Do. do. Tooth ach
Worm Nuts for Children
Glass's Magnesia in boxes
Anderfons & Hooper's Pills
Essence Peppermint
Hill's Balsam of Honey for Asthma and Consumption
Haywood, Peppermint
Bowen's Patent Sagoe
Peppermint, Magnesia and Hartburn, Lozenges
Cephalick Snuff for the head-ach
Essential Salt of Lemmons for taking out stains in linen, furniture, &c.
Greenough's Tincture

PERFUMES.
Essence Burgamot
Eau de Luce
Lavender
Roll and Soft Pomatum
Lemon
Windfor Soap
Odour Roses
Wash-Balls, &c. &c.
Smelling Bottles
SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS IN RED MOROCCO CASES.
Best crown Lancets, do. do. do.
Green Nourse Skin
Improved double curved key tooth instruments, &c. &c.
cups for ditto Silver mounted
Tortoise shell do. for DYE STUFFS.

Liquid Blue for preserving the colour of silk stockings
Nankeens
Naskeen Dye for reviving the colour of
Allum, Copperas
Fustick, Fig Blue, &c. &c.
P A I N T S.
White Lead,
Patent Yellow
Spanish Brown
Turkey Umber
Yellow Ochre
Stone Ochre
Venetian Red
Rôle Dutch & Brown
Green Paint, dry and
Pink
ground in Oil
Gold and Silver Leaf
Red Lead, dry
Blue Smelt
Prussian Blue
Lampblack, &c. &c.
He has on hand as usual

MADERIA,
PORT and
MALAGA
WINEs, in casks & bottles, in crates,
QUEEN'S WARE
and
STONE JUGS
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 14 by 20, and best velvet and common **BOTTLE CORKS.**
ALSO,
Apparatuses for impregnating Water with fixed air, and an elegant **HALL LAMP,** brass mounted, with pulleys, cord, and tassels, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, or country produce.
June 16.

FRESH TEAS
JANE PRICE,
INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that she has opened STORE, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Gordon, in King street, nearly opposite Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's Store, where she intends keeping a constant supply of **FRESH TEAS, &c.**

SHE HAS NOW ON HAND,
YOUNG HYSON, REEN,
HYSON, SOUCHONG,
HYSON SKIN, BOHEA.
All of the latest importation. As she has established a correspondence in Philadelphia, with the importers of this article, and purchases for CASH only, she not only assures she can supply them fresh, but on the very lowest terms.
COFFEE of an excellent quality,
Loaf and Brown SUGARS,
White and Brown SOAP,
Mould CANDLES,
Cut and Plain GLASS,
CROCKERY, &c.
The whole of which, she offers retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS TAYLOR, sen. late of Loudoun County, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to call on the subscribers, and discharge their debts in Leesburg, who will attend at the ensuing court (June) for the purpose of receiving them. Those who do not, may expect no further indulgence to be given.
THOMAS TAYLOR, Jr.
BENJ. H. CANBY, Executors.
Leesburg, May 26.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 30th day of the present month no note or bill will be discounted at the Bank of Alexandria, unless such note or bill is drawn upon stamp'd paper, agreeable to Act of Congress.
By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, CASHIER.
June 14. 1M

L. THOMAS TRIPLETT
having finished a regular study of Medicine, proposes practicing in its various branches, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity.
June 14.
I will take one or two Young Gentlemen to the study of Medicine.
ELISHA DICK.

June 12.
Cottom and Stewart,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
In addition to their former Stock, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,
AMONG WHICH ARE
Shakespeare's Works, 8vol. 8vo. with upwards of 100 plates, London edition.
Winterbotham's History of America, 4 vol with maps and plates
History of China with an account of Lord Macartney's embassy.
Anacharis the younger's Travels through Greece, with plates, elegantly bound.
Biographical Dictionary 8 vol. 8vo. English edition.
Gordon's History of the American War, 3 vol. 8vo.
Cook's Voyages, 4 vol 8vo.
Kane's Elements of Criticism, 2 vol. 8vo.
Stern's Works complete, 8 vol.
Adventurer, 4 vol, elegant.
Elements of Moral Science, 2 vol.
Boyer's Dictionary.
Bailey's Do.
Guthrie's Geography, Morfe's Do.
Do. Gazetteer.
Sportman's Dictionary.
Dodd's Beauties.
Thompson's Seasons.
Baird's Sermons.
Do. Lectures, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONARY.
Bibles, Testaments, Manuel's and Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Spelling Books, School Books, Copper Plates, Copies, &c. with an elegant assortment of **PRINTS,** neatly framed, all of which they will sell on moderate terms.
N. B. The highest price given for old linen or cotton rags.
June 14. 3W

L. & C. POWELL,
AT THEIR STORE ON KING STREET, HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A handsome addition to their assortment of **SPRING GOODS,**
AND NOW OFFER FOR SALE, AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING:—
London superfine broadcloth and callimere
Merfailes and muslinet waistcoating
Silk-Stripe nankeen
A very handsome assortment of **GINGHAMS**
Plain, jaconet and book mullins
Hair cord,
Check'd and jaconet muslin,
Tamboured
India and English Lustre
White satin and colour'd do.
Ladies and gentlemen's plain, ribb'd and fancy silk and cotton **HOSIERY**
Gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver, & silk gloves,
Ladies' habit and arm, kid and silk gloves, coloured and white
Ladies' mullin, silk and camels hair shawls
Ladies' bell-crown beaver hats
Do. satin and straw do. and bonnets
Irish linen, diaper table cloth, Flanders' bed ticking, Russia sheeting, &c. &c.
June 9. 1F

I WILL SELL
From 100 to 150 hhds
Tobacco,
principally collected, and laying in town.
WM. HODGSON.
May 12.

Cash given for ALEXANDRIA BANK STOCK
J. B. NICKOLLS.
May 26.

The highest price will be given for **ALEXANDRIA BANK SHARES,**
by
HENRY MOORE,
Broker, &c. opposite the Bank.
May 29.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM THE AURORA.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the American Commissioners.

*Paris, 28th Ventose, 6th year,
(18th March, 1797.)*

The undersigned minister of the French republic for foreign affairs has laid before the executive directory the memorial which he has received from the commissioners and envoys extraordinary of the United States of America, dated the 23th of Nivose last.—The directory desirous of convincing the United States of the real disposition with which it is animated in regard to them has directed the undersigned to communicate to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary the following observations:

The first thing with which the mind is necessarily struck in the memorial of the commissioners is the method which they have thought proper to pursue—the statement of the points that are in controversy between the two states. The executive directory, animated with the most conciliatory dispositions, impelled with a sense of the interests that ought to draw the two nations towards each other, and eager to concur in the well known wish of the people of both countries, to maintain a perfect intimacy between them, had reason to expect that the envoys would have come forward with similar dispositions on the part of their government, with minds actuated with the same views, and impressed with the same wishes. How great, after such an expectation, must have been the surprise of the executive directory, when the undersigned communicated to them a memorial, in which the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, reverting to the known order of facts, have studiously passed over, as it were, in silence the just motives of complaint of the French government, and disguised the real cause of the misunderstanding which is prolonging itself between the two republics, so that it should appear from that partial and incorrect statement, that the French republic has no real grievances to complain of, no just reparations to require, while the United States should alone have a right to complain, alone be entitled to demand satisfaction?

The motives which have induced the preference given to this mode of proceeding have not escaped the directory. Actuated by a proper sense of the dignity of the republic, whose interest it is entrusted with, and wishing eventually to guard against the views that might have pointed out such a conduct, as has given it in charge to the undersigned to dispel those delusive appearances, which indeed must vanish before a candid statement of facts, and as soon as the real intentions of the directory shall have been solemnly made to appear in opposition to those views which could only be unjustly attributed to them by taking advantage of their silence.

It is an incontestible truth, which is entirely kept out of view in the memorial of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that France is entitled to a priority of complaints and of grievances, that those complaints were real as well as numerous long before the United States had the least foundation for either, and consequently before any of the facts which the envoys have so elaborately and minutely detailed had taken place.

It is no less an incontestible truth, that all the grievances exhibited by the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, with some exceptions which the undersigned was ready to discuss are a necessary consequence of the measures which the prior conduct of the United States had rendered justifiable on the part of the French republic, and which her treaties with the said United States authorized in certain cases which it depended upon the general government of the union to bring or not into existence.

It is foreign to my purpose to enumerate the complaints which the French government had reason to make against the federal government since the commencement of the war excited against the French republic by a power jealous of its prosperity and of its regeneration. Those details are contained in the numerous official communications made at Philadelphia by the ministers of the republic; they have been recapitulated by the predecessor

of the undersigned, in a note dated the 19th Ventose, 4th year, addressed to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and particularly detailed in the official note of citizen Adet, dated at Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, 5th year. Complaint was made in the above note of the non-execution of the only clauses of the treaties concluded in 1778, in which France had stipulated some advantages in return for the efforts which she had engaged to make for the common utility, and of insults which had been offered to the dignity of the French republic.

In fact, from the commencement of the war, the American tribunals claimed the right of taking cognizance of the validity of prizes carried by French cruisers into the ports of the United States. It resulted from this pretension, contrary to the letter of the treaty of commerce of 1778, that the property of the citizens of the republic was unjustly detained; that the French were entirely discouraged from cruising in the American seas against an enemy who was reviving the most barbarous laws of that mode of warfare, in order to insult and annihilate the American commerce, even before the eyes of the federal government.

Nor was that government satisfied with favoring the enemies of the French republic, in a point of so much importance, a point indeed, out of which some abuses might have arisen, but which the French government showed itself disposed to prevent—they went so far as to grant to the ships of the enemy, contrary to the plain letter of the above-mentioned treaty, an asylum in the ports of the United States after having captured property or vessels belonging to French citizens. Soon after, a national fleet of war, at anchor in the port of Philadelphia, was seized and her commander arrested by order of the government. In like manner the person of the ex-governor of Guadeloupe was arrested by process from the American tribunals, to answer a complaint founded upon facts relative to his administration, and the executive directory were obliged to threaten making use of reprisals before that affair could take the course which was assigned to it by the law of nations.

During the whole space of time of which a review has just now been taken, the French government endeavored in vain to determine the government of the United States to procure to the agents of the French republic the legal means of carrying into execution the answer of the continental convention of 1788, which granted privileges to our commerce and navigation, the principle of which was established by the treaties of 1778, and nothing could be obtained in this respect, but fruitless references to the tribunals. In general, all matters which, with truly conciliatory disposition, might have been settled in the way of negotiation, were habitually referred to the judicial authorities, who, whether they were or not under a secret influence, and in the end, either deprive the republic of rights founded upon treaties, or modified the exercise thereof as suited the system adopted by the executive.

Such was the true state of things in the month of August 1795, when the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, signed at London in November preceding, between the United States and Great Britain, filled the measure of the grievances of the Republic.

What had been till that period the conduct of the French government towards the United States? The undersigned in order to contrail it with that of the federal government, needs only recall to mind certain facts, which surely cannot have been forgotten.

Engaged in Europe by the most pressing concerns, the republic had not directed her attention to the United States, unless it was to give them fresh proofs of the most sincere attachment and friendship: she left it to her agents amicably to discuss, with the federal government, the controversies a sketch of which has just now been given, and which if they had been met upon both sides with a real spirit of conciliation, could not have altered, to the present degree, the good understanding of the parties. Scarcely was the republic constituted when she sent a minister to Philadelphia, whose first step was to declare to the United States, that they should not be urged to carry into execution the defensive clauses of the treaty of alliance, although the existing circumstances were in the most unequivocal manner within the *Casus Federis*. Far from viewing this conduct in its proper light, the American government considered it as the acknowledgment of a right, and in the same spirit the commissioners and envoys extraordinary have met this question in the beginning of their memorial. The minister

of the Republic at Philadelphia, having given uneasiness to the American government, was recalled with readiness, and his recall was attended with circumstances of extreme severity. His successor carried to the United States all the reparations that could be wished for, accompanied with the sincerest and most friendly declarations.—Nothing can equal the spirit of conciliation, or rather condescension, in which his instructions were drawn up in relation to every point that had occasioned any uneasiness to the federal government.—Citizen Adet, in the name of the convention, corroborated those expressions of good will, and that assembly itself received with the effusions of an unbounded confidence and sincerity, the new minister which the President of the United States sent to them, with apparent intention of corresponding sincerely with the dispositions which the republic had never ceased to evince.

Yet it will hardly be believed, that the French republic and her alliance were actually sacrificed at the very moment when she was thus giving to her ally increased proofs of her attention and regard, and that the corresponding demonstrations of the federal executive had no other view but to lull her and her government into a deceitful security. It is nevertheless well known, at this day, that it was at that period that Mr. Jay, who had been sent to London, only, it was then said, in order to negotiate arrangements respecting the depredations which were committed by the British cruisers on the American trade, was signing a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, the negotiation and signature of which had been kept a most profound secret at Paris and Philadelphia. That treaty was not avowed to our minister plenipotentiary until the last extremity; and it was communicated to him only for form's sake, after it had been sanctioned by the ratification of the senate. When the agents of the republic complained of that mysterious conduct, they were answered by an appeal to the independence of the United States, solemnly established by the treaties of 1773, a tragical mode of defence against a complaint which the dissimulation which was used proves to have been but too well grounded; an insidious subterfuge, which to the real point of the question, substitutes a general principle, which the republic could not be suspected to controvert or deny, and which by means of a popular delusion that intimate confidence which ought to subsist between two allies, and particularly between the French republic and the United States.

It is difficult to discover in this conduct that which ought to be looked for from a friend, what shall we think of the treaty itself and its provisions? That treaty is at this day known to all Europe; and the small majorities which gave it sanction in both houses, as well as the strong and numerous expressions of the opinion of the people against it, are so many honorable testimonials in support of the view which the French government has taken of it.—The undersigned will not repeat the observations made by his predecessor on this treaty, in his note of the 19th Ventose before mentioned and that of the 19th Messidor following; neither will he repeat what the minister plenipotentiary of the republic at Philadelphia set forth much at large in his official note of the 25th Brumaire. He will confine himself to observing summarily that every thing having been calculated in that treaty to make the neutrality of the United States, operate to the disadvantage of the French republic and to the advantage of England; that the Federal government having, in that instrument, made to Great-Britain concessions, the most unheard of, the most incompatible with the interests of the United States, the most derogatory to the alliance which subsisted between the said state and the French republic—the latter has been perfectly free, in order to avoid the inconveniences of the treaty of London to avail itself of the means of self-preservation which the laws of nations and prior treaties offered.

Such are the motives which have prompted the arrears of the directory of which the United States complain, as well as the conduct of its agents in the West Indies. All those measures are founded on the article II. of the treaty of 1778; which provides, that as to navigation and commerce France shall always stand in relation to the United States on the footing of the most favored nation. The executive directory cannot be blamed, if the execution of this eventual clause has produced some inconveniences to the American flag. As to abuses, which may have arisen under the operation of that principle, the undersigned again repeats—that it was ready to discuss them in the most amicable manner.

From this faithful exposition of the facts which have progressively led to the

present existing misunderstanding between the two republics, it is evident, as the undersigned observed in the beginning of this answer, that the French republic were first aggrieved, and that such of her measures as may have given rise to the complaints of the United States are, with a few exceptions, the natural consequence of a state of things which it was in their power to produce, or to avoid.

If the undersigned, in setting forth the complaints of the republic should confine himself to the treaty of London, he would but partially fulfil his duty, which directs his attention to further objects.

From the moment when that treaty was put into execution, the government of the United States appeared to think itself released from the necessity of having appearances towards the republic. Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance that had been given to its ministers, that this treaty should make no change in the pre-existing state of the neutrality of the United States, the French cruisers were notified in the course of the year 1796, that they could no longer, as had been heretofore practised, be admitted to sell their prizes in the ports of the United States. This decision was made by the federal court of justice, and grounded on the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain.

The newspapers known to be under the indirect controul of the cabinet have, since that treaty been doubly active in their invectives and calumnies against the republic, and against her principles, her representatives, and agents; libellous publications openly paid for by the minister of Great Britain, have brought to view, under every shape, those insults and those calumnies; and such a scandalous state of things never excited the attention of the government, who might have repressed it. On the contrary, it was countenanced by the public acts of the government itself. The executive directory has seen itself denounced in a speech delivered by the president in the course of the month of May (O. S.) as endeavoring to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States. The new allies which the republic has acquired, and who are the same who concurred in asserting the independence of the Americans, have also been insulted in official correspondences which have been made public, and in the newspapers. Indeed, it is impossible not to discover in the tenor of the speeches, and in that of the publications which have been alluded to, a latent enmity, which only awaits a favorable moment to break out.

Facts being thus placed in their true light, it is disagreeable to be compelled to think that the instructions on which the commissioners have acted, have been not drawn up with the sincere intentions to produce a pacific result; since far from grounding their memorial on some acknowledged principles, or contested facts, they have inverted and confounded one and the other; so as to be enabled to impute to the republic all the misfortunes of a rupture, which it appears to be intended to produce by such a line of conduct. It is evident, that the intention unequivocally expressed of maintaining, at every hazard, the treaty of London, which is the principal grievance of the republic; of adhering to the spirit which has produced that treaty and directed its execution, and if refusing to allow to the republic any of the modes of reparation which she has proposed through the undersigned, have dictated those instructions. It is equally evident, that there is no hesitation in sacrificing to these foreign feelings, those which the treaties of 1778 and the recollection of the circumstances in the midst of which they were concluded, ought to inspire.

The remote consequences of such a conduct have not escaped the attention of the directory. It is wished, while nothing is omitted which can prolong the misunderstanding, and even increase it, to throw on the republic, in the view of America and Europe, all the odium of such a rupture.

It is endeavored, to justify by delusive appearances, the prejudices which are disseminated at pleasure against the republic and the system of exasperation and alienation which is pursued, in respect to her with the most unaccountable perseverance. It is intended, finally, to seize the first favorable opportunity of consummating an intimate union with a power, towards which, a devotion and partiality are shown, which has long been the basis of the conduct of the federal government.

The intentions which the undersigned attributes to the government of the United States are so little disguised, that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia, to render them evident to every eye. It was probably with this view, that it was thought proper to send to the French republic, persons whose opinions and connections

tions are too well known to expect from them dispositions sincerely conciliatory. It is painful to the undersigned to be obliged to contrast this conduct with that which has been held towards the cabinet of St. James in analogous circumstances. The American executive was anxious to send to London ministers well known to possess sentiments suitable to the object of their mission. There might have been expected, it would seem, if a similar deference; and the same degree of propriety has not been observed with respect to them, it is but too probable, that it must be attributed to the views above pointed out by the undersigned.

It is impossible to foresee whether such dispositions may lead. The undersigned hesitates not to believe, that the American, like the French nation, beholds with regret, such a state of things, and is successfully affected with the idea of its consequences. He thinks the American will form a correct opinion, with regard to the prejudices against an allied people, which endeavors have been made to instill into them—and also with regard to the engagements which it seems to be the object to prevail upon them to contract to the injury of an alliance which has so powerfully contributed to place and maintain them in the rank of nations, and that they will discover in those new combinations the only dangers to which their prosperity and national importance can be exposed.

Impressed with the truth of these observations, and the consequences which flow from them, the executive directory have authorized the undersigned to express himself with all the frankness that becomes the French nation. It was indispensable, that he should, in the name of the directory, dispel the mist of illusions with which the complaints of the ministers of the French republic have for five years past been surrounded with a view to weaken, misrepresent, or disguise them. He was absolutely bound by declaring their sentiments in an unequivocal manner, to clear up every doubt and every false interpretation to which they might have been subjected.

It is therefore, solely with a view to smooth the way to discussion, that the undersigned has entered upon the preceding explanations. It is with the same view that he declares to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that notwithstanding the kind of prejudice which may have been entertained with respect to them, the executive directory are disposed to treat with that one of the three commissioners whose opinions, presumed to be more impartial, promise, in the course of explanations, a greater share of that mutual confidence which is indispensably required. The undersigned flatters himself, that this overture will meet with no serious opposition on the part of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary; it is the more natural to expect it, as by the tenor of their powers, the said commissioners and envoys extraordinary are authorized to negotiate jointly or separately, so that nothing but the desire of precluding all accommodation, could raise any objection against that measure, which moreover, is merely pointed out to the commissioners themselves, in order that nothing may on this occasion have an unfavorable appearance, and which evidently has no other object than to secure a happy issue to the negotiation by removing at the first outset every thing that might, in the course of that negotiation, awaken feelings that might eventually compromise it.

The undersigned hopes the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, will soon enable him to inform the executive directory of their determination. Whatever this determination may be, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation he has given will have placed the subject in its true light, and may eventually serve to remove, in the eyes of all impartial men, the unfavorable impression, which might be endeavored to be made respecting the intentions of the French republic and her government.

He concludes by renewing to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary the assurance of his consideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

A QUANTITY OF
Well-cured Herrings,
TORK, BACON HAMS,

PITCH AND TURPENTINE,
For sale, by
JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.
21st June, 1798.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted in the Dry Goods and Grocery Line, wishes for employ in either a wholesale or retail store.

June 21.

31

Alexandria, June 21.

The Editor of the Mirror, at the same time that he returns his sincere thanks to his advertising customers, is necessitated to apologise for the omission of numerous favours of that description. In order, however, to accommodate THEM, the PUBLIC and HIMSELF, a SUPPLEMENT will be published in the course of the day. Gentlemen wishing to have their advertisements speedily and generally circulated, are requested to transmit them as soon as possible to the Editor.

The favour of ALEXANDRINUS in answer to "A Native American," shall appear in the Supplement.

A meeting is proposed to be held at Galtby's, this evening, at half after seven o'clock, for the purpose of determining upon such arrangements as shall be deemed necessary, for the celebration of the anniversary of our national independence.

The militia officers of Alexandria and its vicinity are requested to meet at Galtby's to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Editor has been informed, by a gentleman who arrived from Norfolk last evening, that the Constellation anchored in Hampton Roads, on Sunday evening.

The "IMPORTANT State Paper," published this day from the AURORA, and previous to its being made public by the Executive, is, it may be supposed, the dernier resort of the five headed Monster of France to alienate the affections of the American people from the government of their choice. But the citizens of this happy country have so thoroughly developed the appeals of the triumvirate (Genet, Fauchet and Adet) that there is no probability of their being ensnared by the flimsy, though plausible, arguments of the ex-clefant Bishop of Autun, even though he has wished to fraternize with a Massachusettsian cook-maid!

We are assured, that the communications from our envoys, of which the letter from M. Talleyrand is a part, and which is copied from the Aurora into our paper of this day, were not received by the executive until the day before yesterday. These communications contain a lengthy and spirited reply from the envoys, and will probably be laid before congress on Monday next.

A private letter of a late date has been received from Mr. Gerry, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, stating that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall had left Paris, and that he himself waited only for expected dispatches from our government.

(Phila. Gaz.)

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday the house of representatives of the United States resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to, and to amend the act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army; when the amendment moved yesterday to confine the loaning of arms to the volunteers to field pieces, instead of small arms and accoutrements, came again under consideration, and was negatived 41 to 54. Mr. Sewall then moved an additional section to the bill authorizing the President of the United States, when he shall think proper to appoint such officers as he may deem necessary for the more speedy raising of the provisional army, whenever the public service shall require them. This motion was negatived 39 to 41. Mr. Bayard proposed an amendment providing that the volunteers should not be compelled the march beyond the limits of a state adjoining to that to which they belong. This motion was negatived there being only 10 votes in favor of it. Mr. Dayton proposed to farther amend the bill by adding the word "legions" so that the volunteers may be formed into legions, regiments or battalions. The motion was agreed to without objection or division. The committee then rose, and the house having concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, Mr. Sewall renewed his motion for adding a new section to the bill, authorizing the President to appoint the officers to the provisional army when he shall think proper, and the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas, 41—Nays, 39.

General Smith then renewed his motion to prevent any other arms being lent to the volunteers besides field pieces, and the question was taken.—Yeas 35—Nays 46.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill providing arms for the militia throughout the United States was read the third time and passed.—Yeas 55—Nays 17.

The resolutions laid upon the table some days ago by Mr. Harper, appropriating a sum of money for defraying the expence of the additional regiment of artillery and engineers, and to authorize the President to obtain such a loan of money as may be necessary for the expences of the government for the present year, over and above the current revenue, were taken up in the committee of the whole, agreed to, and bills ordered to be reported accordingly.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue store,
About 1400 dollars worth of

Dry Goods.

well assorted, on a long credit, for negotiable notes, with an approved indorser,
MARSTELLER and SONS.

June 21.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
COTTON & STEWART'S BOOK-
STORE,
AN ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

PHILADELPHIA Latin Grammar, Rudament's Rudaments, Grace Grammar, Ash's and Webster's Grammars, Scott's Lessons, the new American Orator, Webster's Lessons and Spelling Books, Dinworth's do. &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Minor Theatre, 10 vol. Bath Guide, Churchill's Poems, 2 vol. Littleton's do. Hudibras, Tales of the Genii, Humphrey Clinker, Julia Mandeville, Jonathan Wild, Temple of Apollo, Domestic Economy, and Thompson's Seasons, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

June 21.

Mandeville and Jemesson,

HAVE for sale for cash or the usual credits, Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines in casks and bottles, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe do. in pipes and quarter casks, Claret in bottles, old, and prime quality, London Porter and Brown Stout in casks of 6 dozen, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and Windward Island Rum, old Irish and country Whiskey, Holland Gin in casks and cases, French cordials, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Fooking, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial Teas of the latest importations, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, in kegs and boxes, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Lemons, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Sallad Oil, Honey in demijohns, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cayenne and black Pepper, Allspice, Durham Mustard, rice and ground Ginger, Spanish Segars, Leipzig's and Hamilton's Snuff in bottles and bladders, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Glue, Rosin, Fig-blues, Salt petre, Spermaceti and mould tallow Candles, white and brown Soap, Philadelphia Seal Leather, Wrapping Paper, Corks, Demijohns, Bar iron, one hundred barrels Herrings, &c.

ALSO,

A few dining sets of elegant NANKEEN CHINA, which will be sold very low.

June 21.

Notice.

THE chancellor having by his order directed the effects and credits belonging to the co-partnership of JOHN SUTTON and JOHN MANDEVILLE, conducted in America in the name of John Mandeville, to be placed in the hands of certain persons whom he appointed receivers, of whom the subscriber is one, and the only one who has undertaken to act under the order. The transactions of the co-partnership having been extensive, many debts, it may be presumed have been contracted, and many suits instituted for the recovery of debts, and as I am not wholly acquainted with the measures pursued by the parties for the recovery and collection of their debts, or what attorneys or collectors may have been employed. I have to request the gentlemen of the bar, who may have been employed to prosecute actions in the names of either of those parties, to give me information of the actions brought by them, and the present state of such actions, and if any person has been employed as collector by the parties or either of them I have to request the favor of any such person or persons to make me acquainted with the debts put into his or their hands to collect, and what may have been done therein. I do again forbid any person paying any money or delivering any effects belonging to the said co-partnership to any person but the subscriber or such as may be authorized by him.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo, 1798.

NEW

American Publications,
FOR SALE AT
ELLIS PRICE'S BOOK STORE.

BOTANIC GARDEN,

A Poem in two parts. Part 1st, containing the economy of vegetation.—Part 2d, the love of the plants, with philosophical notes.

RUMFORD'S ESSAYS,

POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

"The high degree of estimation in which these Essays are deservedly held, render any recommendation unnecessary. The importance of the subjects, the comforts, the conveniences, and the safety of social life, the perspicuity and accuracy with which they are treated, form the best eulogium."

THE FEMALE REVIEW;

Or, Memoirs of an American Young Lady, who was a Continental Soldier in the late American War.

KYD'S TREATISE

On the Law of Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes.

THE COQUET,

Or the History of Eliza Wharton, a novel founded on fact—by a Lady of Massachusetts.

BROWN'S DICTIONARY

Of the Holy Bible.

THE BRITISH ALBUM.—DARWIN ON EDUCATION.—EVENINGS AT HOME.—CAMBON'S LETTERS.—COLUMBIAN SONGSTER.—&c.

June 21.

For Rent or Sale,

THAT large, commodious WAREHOUSE, situate on the corner of Prince and Water Streets lately occupied by Mr. Josiah Watton. WM. HODGSON.

June 21.

ABEL WILLIS,

LOWER END OF PRINCE STREET,

Has just received from Philadelphia, and Norfolk, and will sell on reasonable terms

Old fourth proof Brandy,

by the pipe or smaller quantity

Fresh Almonds

Figs

Muscate Raisins

Olives, Capers, Anchovies

Lisbon Lemons by the box or smaller quantity

and

Filberts.

All the above articles are of the very first quality. He has now on board the Tryal, Capt. Hand, lying at Dumfries, which he expects daily to receive, a quantity of East India and Spanish Segars of the first quality.

June 21.

SPRING GARDEN OPEN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has taken SPRING GARDEN, and has opened a House of Entertainment, where private parties from town will be accommodated with TEA, &c. without any probability of disagreeable interruption. He is provided with the best Liquors, &c. which added to the finest water in the vicinity of the town, he has no doubt will be agreeable in a Summer's evening, and he flatters himself from his attention and willingness to serve, together with the moderateness of his charges, to merit encouragement from the citizens of the town of Alexandria.

JOHN HUBBALL.

June 21.

N. B. Gentlemen who may wish to use the Bath, can be accommodated with beds and breakfast in a morning, if they choose.

The Upholstering and Cabinet Making Business, will be carried on as usual, at his house, in Fairfax Street, where he has on hand a large quantity of curled hair for Mattresses, &c. which will be made up for cash.

J. HUBBALL.

Found yesterday Morning,

A Small BANK NOTE. Any person coming forward and will give a satisfactory proof may get information where it is, by applying at the office of the Mirror.

June 21

Millinery Fashions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

HAS RECEIVED THE WHOLE OF HER

London Spring Fashions,

viz.

By the snow Eliza, capt Benson, the Duncan Camperdown and Helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, capt. Chase, the York Hat: Duncan full dress cap; Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, capt. Bassett, the Heron Cottage bonnets: the opera full dress, and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business—Ladies finding their own materials cannot have their Millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition, to any distance.

No abatement from the price asked, nor can any article of Millinery be returned.

Millinery Room from London,
No. 50, Market-Street.

SELECTED POETRY.

"I give my noiseless hours, blest
POETRY, to thee."

THE CAPTURED CREW.

NIGHT scarce her mantle had withdrawn,
And slowly utter'd in the morn,
When beating down we spied in view,
The savage foe not far astern:
The stoutest trembled—small our crew,
The victims of superior power;
Yet courage bid the drooping few
Wait calmly for the fatal hour.

Bold they approach'd—a council's held,
Our men with voice united cry,
"Rather than basely deign to yield,
"They'd meet their fate and boldly die!"
The fight now rag'd from side to side;
The thundering cannons dreadful sound;
With purple stain the deck was dy'd,
Which issued from each gaping wound.

Such havoc new stern death has made,
Vain our resistance—mought could shield;
Wounds and fatigue and valor pay'd,
And with reluctance did we yield:
But scarce our banners'd hull we quit,
Scarce from the sturdy wreck retire,
Ere up the blew, flamm'd to beat,
Shrouded her form in sheets of fire.

Ten Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Fairfax county, near the Occoquan Mills, on Sunday the 27th May last, a negro man named DANIEL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; well made, round full face and full eyes, he limps a little by reason of a fore leg which he has had for many years, his fore leg is considerably larger than the other—he is also a tolerable good coarse shoe maker, and can read a little in the Testament; he has a slow dronish speech, and flutters a little at times. He was seen at Dumfries on Whitson Monday, and I expect he has got a false pass. He had on when he went away, a round cloth jacket, a nankeen coat of a dark colour, linen trousers, and short breeches of thick leather, a good pair of shoes and stockings, and a good coarse wool hat. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward if secured, so that I get him again. I will prosecute any person that harbors or employs him.

JOHN KING.

June 19.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF
NEW-YORK PORK,
in whole and half barrels,
Carolina do. in barrels,
on hand
SUGAR in hogheads and barrels
COFFEE in tierces
LOAF SUGAR in barrels
ANTIGUA RUM in hogheads
PORT WINE in pipes, hds. and quarter casks
LONDON PORTER in casks of 6 to 12 d. zen
SWEET OIL in casks of 20 bottles
ALMONDS and **HAZLENUTS** in barrels
RAISINS in casks
200 SPANISH HIDES
Which we will sell on moderate terms for cash, or on credit for approved notes.

J. PATTEN & J. DYKES.

June 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.

IN going into a crowd to suppress a riot near the Circus yesterday evening, my pocket was picked of my POCKET BOOK.—It contained a variety of notes, accounts, and memorandums—also a small Book of Accounts, but no money, to the best of my recollection. No paper in it can be of use to any person but myself. I will give Ten Dollars to any person who will return it to me with the book and papers and no questions asked; and should there have been any money, which could only have been a small note or two, the person returning it shall have that in addition to the ten dollars, provided the papers are all secured to me.

JOHN POTTS.

June 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a stout negro man named DAVID, age about 22 years, and nearly 5 feet 9 inches high, has a down look, (particularly when spoken to) and walks a little lame, owing to his having cut off of his right foot, his three middle toes. Had on when he absconded, a pair of nankeen pantaloons with feet, and buttoned at the ankles, an old Mac-felle's vest, of nearly the same colour, a short blue jacket, and a half worn fur hat. Whoever will secure the said negro in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to this place, will pay all reasonable expenses.

WM. MITCHEL.

June 9.

A N industrious, sober, and attentive young Man, who can manage the business of a retail Store, will hear of Employment, by applying to the Printer heretofore.

June 14.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for sale at Price's Book Store,
OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE United States and France.

Address'd by Robert G. Harper, Esq. of South Carolina, to his Constituents, in May, 1797, with a PREFACE and APPENDIX by the author.

N. B. This is the third American Edition, and has passed through five editions in England, and is published now with a view that the people of America may be fully convinced of the necessity of a vigorous and determined resistance; of the justice of their cause, and of their means of supporting it with success.

ALSO,

Dr. Muir's Sermon,

Delivered at the Presbyterian Church in Alexandria, on the 9th of May, 1798, being the day appointed for a general Fast.

"Isaac is a strong As, couching down
"between two burdens. And he saw
"that rest was good, and the land that
"it was pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto
"tribute."

GEN. XLIX. 14. 15.

June 9.

Notice to the Public.

AS I have good reason to believe that the negroes on this estate make improper use of their privileges, in order hereafter to prevent such abuse, and that the industrious may have a full chance, each negro when carrying any thing to market, shall have a certificate signed by me, specifying the nature, quality, and quantities of the articles which he or she may have for sale. And if any negro belonging to this estate is found offering for sale, any article or articles whatever, (without such certificate,) the person to whom the offer is made, is hereby requested to detain the negro, and the things offered by him or her, until I am informed thereof. And it is hoped that after this notice, all persons will pay due attention thereto, as those who are hereafter discovered trading with these negroes (unless they produce such certificate as above described) may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon, June 11.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has just received, and has for sale on moderate terms at his

Fruit and Grocery Store,

lower end of Prince Street,
a quantity of excellent Bacon, Venison, and a few barrels of well cured Mackerel.

He has also, a quantity of fine

FRESH FRUIT;

and being connected with another person in that line, the public may rest assured, that every exertion shall be used to procure a constant supply.

June 2.

BROKER'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to buy and sell Lands, Houses and Lots, Bills of Exchange, Negotiable Notes, Bank Stock, and every other kind of Property. He will undertake to procure freight for vessels, receive consignments of vessels and cargoes from any part of the United States or elsewhere; and will draw and copy plans of Land in the neatest and most correct manner, and translate French into English. All business with which he may be intrusted, will be executed with the utmost fidelity, secrecy, dispatch.

HENRY MOORE.

Broker, &c. opposite the Bank.

N. B. All letters by post, or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

H. MOORE.

May 29.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those indebted to me for dealings, prior to this date, that I have this day transferred to JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co. of Alexandria, all my Bonds, Notes, or open Accounts, they are now requested to make immediate payment to them, or their order, as I do hereby relinquish all claims thereto.

JAMES BASEY.

Culpeper, May 24, 1798.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the above named JAMES BASEY, are requested to settle their respective balances with William C. Williams, Esq. of Culpeper, who is fully authorized to grant acquittances for the same. To all who will immediately settle their accounts by bond, with approved security, indulgence shall be given.

OBADIAH CLIFFORD, for JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

May 24.

IF Mr. Joseph Turner, (uncle to a certain Washington Turner, a young lad who formerly lived in Alexandria) will call on the subscriber, he will hear something that is of consequence to a particular friend of his.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

June 16.

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO be rented for one or a term of years that large framed two story DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the corner of Prince and St. Asaph Streets, near the office of Edmund Lee, Esq. This house is well calculated for two separate dwellings, being properly divided through the middle, and each part having a good cellar with a fire-place in each, and a yard sufficiently large to accommodate both apartments. This house will be rented together, or separately, as may be required.—Also,

That one story frame dwelling house, situate on the corner of Queen and Water Streets, near Capt. Conway's wharf.—One end of this house is well fitted up for a store, and there is an excellent cellar under the whole house. Possession of these houses may be had immediately.

Also to rent on a ground rent forever,

Several valuable Lots on Oronoko, Washington, Water, Prince, Queen, St. Asaph, Pitt, and Cameron Streets, which will be rented low to persons that will agree to improve them in a short time.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Who have on hand, a quantity of

Excellent Whiskey,

in hogheads and barrels, which they will sell on a credit till the first of October, to be then paid for in country produce or cash, as may best suit the purchasers.

June 2.

A few Casks of 100.

NAILS

For Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

May 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

At his store in Prince Street, next door to Mr. Joshua Riddle's, has for sale on the lowest terms,

Young Hyson,	Nutmegs
Hyson	English Walnuts and
Hyson Skin,	Shell barks
Souchong,	Pepper and Allspice
and Bohea	Indigo
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	Candles
Lithon Wine	Liquor casks
Spirits	Umbrellas
Brandy	Soap, Starch, Pipes,
Gin	Hogs Lard
Whiskey	Wooden ware
Coffee	Cotton
Molasses	Willow baskets
Bloom & calf Raisins	Seed Potatoes
Almonds	Venison Hams.

Just received a quantity of

Pine Apples, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes, Spanish and East India Segars of the first quality, together with some excellent Cheese, best James River Tobacco.—All kind of Glass Ware.

ABEL WILLIS.

June 2.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,

AT HIS STORE ON PRINCE STREET, OFFERS FOR SALE,

450 bushels Seed Potatoes, of a very superior quality.

500 bbls. well cur'd herrings best mould candles in small boxes, soap in do. whiskey in barrels, beef in do. rice in tierces and barrels, indigo, loaf and brown sugars, mustard, Leiper's snuff, Queens ware in crates, Glass and Stone do.—A good assortment of

SHOES,

Consisting of mens' fine and coarse, womens' Morocco, fancy, fluff, and leather, boys' fine and coarse, misses' Morocco and black leather, childrens' Morocco and leather.

An assortment of

Fresh Teas.

April 28.

NOMONY MILL,

WITH two pair of burr stones, a never failing head of water, and navigation within two hundred yards of the Mill, may be rented for 7, 14, or 21 years, if application is immediately made in person, or by letters postage paid, to John James Mound, at Nomony Hall, in Westmoreland county, May 1.

JAMES KENNEDY,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh assortment of

TEAS,

of the first quality, and latest importation; fresh Lemons and other articles in the Grocery Line. He has for sale a few elegant Landscapes Tea Trays, and some excellent Books in the various branches of literature, in English, French, and Latin—a catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

May 19.

FIFTY BARRELS OF EXCELLENT WHISKEY,

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

May 29.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE Commissioners of the Turnpike Road are hereby informed that the keeper of the north Turnpike Gate informs me, some of the people of Alexandria are of opinion that the commissioners have no right to keep the gate for collecting toll in the place where it stands at present, and in consequence of his refusal to remove the same without orders from the commissioners, they have leveled the ditch on the road side, leading from George Town, by which means waggons and carriages now pass without paying, and the same persons say they will level the ditch in this manner on the Leesburg road.—As the time for meeting to settle the yearly accounts is at hand, it is hoped the commissioner will all meet to determine what is to be done is the premises.

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Treasurer Turnpike Road

Alex. 6th mo- 5th.

STRAYED

FROM the Farm of the subscriber, about the 25th of last month, a large BULL, 5 years old, one small white spot on his left flank, and one on his belly, the rest very black; his tail remarkable long, and the tips of his horns black, no marks or brands that can be recollected.—He came from the South Branch, and it is supposed he is gone that way. I will give four dollars to any person that will inform me where he is, so that I get him again—and the same reward with all reasonable expence paid, on delivering him to me in town, or at my farm, situate on the road from the Little Falls to Alexandria.

JESSE TAYLOR.

June 12.

Ricketts & Newton,

Have received and for sale,

Salmon,	Harems,	Leather.
Mackrel,	Skirting,	
Herrings,	Bridle,	and
Shad,	Carriage,	
Beef, &	Soal	
Pork,		

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large assortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Hummums.

May 1.

For Sale,

A very valuable tract of Land, lying within one mile of the borough or Winchester, containing one hundred and five acres, one third of remarkable fine timber.—There is an orchard of one hundred fruit trees—it lies on the post road to Martinsburg, and rents yearly for 200 dollars.—A liberal credit will be given, and a great bargain, for terms apply to the subscriber at Mellis. Patten and Dykes.

G. ARMISTEAD.

June 12.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having entered into copartnership with Wm. P. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, the DRUG business in future will be continued under the firm of

Thomas Dempsey & Co.

N. B. All persons having claims against the firm of DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & Co. will please to render their accounts—and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

THOMAS DEMPSEY,

who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the said firm.

May 1.

William Falconer & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have opened a RETAIL STORE, in King Street, where they intend keeping always an assortment of the various articles of DRY GOODS, that are most fashionable, and of the best quality; which they sell on the lowest terms possible. They will endeavour to merit the favour of customers, by an unremitting attention to please those who deal with them.

Alexandria, 29th March 1798.

POTOMAC LAND

OF the first quality, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cloth'd with heavy white oaks, a tolerable dwelling house, convenient barn, and small orchard, is offered for sale. Lots in the city of Washington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of sale and price are agreed on within 60 days, with

W. S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

TO LET,

The store and dwelling-house lately occupied by JACKSON & DUNNINGTON on King Street, next door to Mr. W. S. Thompson.—Possession may be had immediately.—For terms apply to

May 8. THOMAS DEMPSEY

ALEXANDRIA:

Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

BY HENRY GIRD, Junr